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**FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

**LS 7714**

**BILL NUMBER:** SB 452

**NOTE PREPARED:** Jan 9, 2007

**BILL AMENDED:**

**SUBJECT:** Enhanced 911 and Emerging Technologies.

**FIRST AUTHOR:** Sen. Wyss

**BILL STATUS:** As Introduced

**FIRST SPONSOR:**

**FUNDS AFFECTED:**

**GENERAL**

**IMPACT:** State & Local

**X DEDICATED  
FEDERAL**

**Summary of Legislation:** This bill adds definitions to IC 36-8-16.5 to include Internet Protocol enabled services and other emerging technologies in the enhanced wireless 911 system. The bill makes conforming amendments. It repeals a provision defining "CMRS provider".

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2007.

**Explanation of State Expenditures:**

**Explanation of State Revenues:** This bill will increase Wireless Emergency Enhanced 911 (E911) fee collections. The fee is calculated by the Wireless Enhanced 911 Advisory Board (E911 Board), and collected by the wireless service providers. The bill expands the definition of service providers that must collect E911 fees. The definition in the bill would require providers of voice over internet protocol (VoIP), as well as service providers who deploy new technologies in the future, to collect E911 fees. Therefore, collections will increase since more service providers will be required to collect these fees. All E911 fees are deposited in the Indiana Wireless Emergency Telephone System Fund, which as of November 30, 2006, had a balance of approximately \$11.9 M.

*Background:* FCC Docket No. 05-116, adopted May 19, 2005, contains an order by the FCC that all providers of interconnected VoIP service supply E911 capabilities to their customers.

The E911 Board, chaired by the State Treasurer, is responsible for providing oversight of the E911 program. A monthly fee, currently \$0.65, is charged to cell phone users in order to ensure that wireless carriers and local governments recover the costs associated with the provision of the service. Indiana Code states that the fee cannot exceed \$1.00 per month. The revenue is distributed to Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP) in each county according to a population formula, as adjusted by the E911 Board. Before funds are distributed to the counties, the State Treasurer makes certain deductions for: 1) future implementation of the program; 2) the recovery of costs by wireless service providers; and 3) the program's administrative costs.

The E911 program (IC 36-8-16.5) was established in 1998 in response to an FCC order mandating the provision of wireless 911 service by wireless carriers. The aim of the program is to route a wireless 911 call to the appropriate emergency dispatch. The program is to be implemented in two phases. Phase 1 of the program provides emergency personnel a call back number and cell tower location. The second phase of the program will employ technology to identify a 911 caller's location within 50 to 300 meters. Indiana currently collects on nearly 2 million wireless phones each month.

**Explanation of Local Expenditures:**

**Explanation of Local Revenues:** A portion of the E911 fee revenue is distributed to PSAP's in each county according to a population formula, as adjusted by the E911 Board.

**State Agencies Affected:** Wireless Enhanced 911 Advisory Board.

**Local Agencies Affected:** Public Safety Answering Points.

**Information Sources:** [www.911coverage.com](http://www.911coverage.com)

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